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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

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W E E K L Y   B U L L E T I N

For Period

1 June - 7 June

1947

Number 23

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## SECTION I

## Welfare Division

Public Assistance

The Welfare Ministry's report for April indicates thirty prefectures reporting a decrease in the number of persons assisted.

Prefecture	No. of Persons Non-institutional	No. of Persons in institutions	Cost of Assist- ance in cash*	Cost of Assist- ance in kind
Aichi	58,601	6,296	5,977,118	2,467,303
Akita	54,405	1,261	3,267,141	
Aomori	40,912	1,932	2,602,533	6,741
Chiba	39,116	2,618	3,007,264	30,186
Ehime	39,089	656	3,219,905	5,061,940
Fukui	61,726	3,642	2,472,664	737,208
Fukuoka	123,896	909	5,440,410	1,278,210
Fukushima	79,896	2,782	5,107,262	144,518
Gifu	69,161	2,483	3,636,619	1,897,083
Gumma	55,659	919	3,747,178	79,580
Hiroshima	57,861	3,803	4,632,863	282,180
Hokkaido	65,634	4,130	8,303,356	313,852
Hyogo	104,763	4,358	9,346,569	
Ibaraki	54,808	2,329	3,045,043	37,779
Ishikawa	31,126	1,510	2,344,818	51,732
Iwate	55,093	164	3,012,876	1,132,100
Kagawa	24,353	4,945	1,945,223	243,885
Kagoshima	131,979	432	5,889,690	305,635
Kanagawa	46,532	4,051	5,536,955	108,486
Kochi	28,945	467	2,819,719	91,894
Kumamoto	47,759	1,332	3,571,108	
Kyoto	75,892	3,699	6,557,400	257,879
Mie	38,677	495	3,224,165	1,168,949
Miyagi	56,421	911	3,067,846	5,946
Miyazaki	36,706	719	1,951,128	271,231
Nagano	91,012	838	5,845,130	44,716
Nagasaki	41,173	517	3,449,515	6,129,122
Nara	24,607	396	1,535,941	
Niigata	80,435	7,310	6,401,366	193,465
Oita	25,199	2,217	1,685,982	1,267,589
Okayama	40,869	1,355	2,954,797	14,598
Osaka	98,469	10,254	10,201,749	24,539
Saga	80,434	505	3,807,319	3,322,911
Saitama	61,146	782	3,342,717	2,866,412
Shiga	34,326	246	2,083,355	
Shimane	28,498	1,332	2,227,297	
Shizuoka	58,601	3,441	4,913,978	91,146
Tochigi	38,055	275	2,729,562	111,910
Tokushima	32,020	462	1,727,087	19,748
Tokyo	154,685	17,539	20,102,258	
Tottori	27,323	662	3,907,452	89,208
Toyama	42,078	576	3,409,173	85,012
Wakayama	34,501	130	2,790,276	36,283
Yamagata	55,883	661	4,792,563	84,459
Yamaguchi	42,838	6,283	4,587,084	4,646,465
Yamanashi	19,278	145	1,597,198	1,639,844
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,650,272</b>	<b>112,769</b>	<b>197,818,652</b>	<b>36,642,044</b>

\* These figures represent the total monthly cost and does not reflect repayments during the month. (¥36,793)

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#### L.A.R.A. (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia)

LARA will soon extend its program to include Okinawa. The resident agent selected is Rev. Everett W. Thompson (Methodist Missionary) who for years has resided in Nagasaki as a missionary.

Rev. Thompson is now in Tokyo awaiting transportation to Okinawa and will supervise the distribution of Okinawa's first shipment of supplies which will consist of the following:

116 Bales of cotton clothing  
40 Bales of bedding  
148 Cases of assorted canned food  
(Approximately 11.47 tons or 22,940 gross pounds)

#### Foreign Nationals

Chinese Nationals are so certified by the Chinese Mission, Tokyo as to their eligibility to receive the allied nationals ration of foodstuffs from the Japanese Government. Once certified, Chinese Nationals should receive renewals of their ration direct from the prefectural officials of the Japanese Government.

#### Social Work Training

JAPAN SOCIAL WORK ASSOCIATION  
(Nippon Shakai Jigyo Kyokai)

#### Purpose of Association

One of the oldest and most important welfare organizations in Japan is the Japan Social Work Association (Nippon Shakai Jigyo Kyokai) which has definite responsibilities in the field of private welfare work and close relationship to the Welfare Ministry (Koseisho). The activities of the Association include the following:

1. Coordinate activities of all social welfare agencies.
2. Carry out research and investigations including the compilation of statistics in the field of social welfare.
3. Publish books and magazines and maintain a central library.
4. Develop and carry out welfare training and educational programs.
5. When requested, provide information to the Welfare Ministry concerning private welfare work in Japan.

#### Historical Background

The organization of the Social Work Association apparently resulted from the first national welfare conference held in Osaka in 1903 when it was recognized that a permanent central welfare organization was needed. The formation of such an association was delayed however because of the Russo-Japanese war. The Central Charity Association (Chuo Jizen Kyokai) was created in October 1908 with the purpose of coordinating the work of all charity organizations in Japan. In 1921 the name of the association was changed to the Central Social Work Association (Chuo Shakai Jigyo Kyokai) which was the name used until March 1947 when the present name was adopted. The association was formally incorporated in March 1924. In March 1947 the association effected a reorganization but the main phases of the work remained the same.

With the establishment of the Welfare Ministry in 1938, the Social Work Association was granted larger responsibilities under the provisions of the Social Work Law (Shakai Jigyo Ho) which became effective on 1 July 1938. At that time, the private social welfare agencies of Japan were having difficulty in financing their programs and the government developed an extensive plan of subsidies. At times the subsidies to local associations were handled through the Central Association.

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## National Organization

The national office of the association is located at 1 Sannen-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. The work of the association is carried out through the following sections:

### 1. General Affairs:

- a. General supervision of the work of the association including personnel.
- b. Finances - accounts and audit.

### 2. Activities:

- a. Guidance of all social welfare activities.
- b. Education of the public concerning social welfare.

### 3. Research:

- a. Research and investigation of social conditions and social problems.
- b. Research and study concerning theoretical and practical aspects of social welfare.
- c. Publication of periodicals and books.

### 4. Library:

The association maintains a library in Tokyo containing about 20,000 volumes concerning welfare programs in Japan and other countries, collection and classification of books and other materials concerning welfare matters.

There is a Committee of Representatives which is a part of the national organization. This committee consists of one or more representatives from each prefecture proportionate to the number of regular members in each prefecture. The committee is scheduled to meet at least once a year in Tokyo to establish the budget of the Association and approve proposed expenditures. This committee also approves the plans for future programs of the association which are submitted by the Executive Director. Officials of the association are elected by this committee every three years.

## Affiliated Organizations

There are six of the largest national welfare organization in Japan which are affiliated with the Japan Social Work Association. These organizations are: Japan Red Cross Society (Seikijuji); New Life Association (Saiseikai); National Relief Association (Doho Engo Kai); Welfare Workers Federation (Mensei-iin Renmei); Blind Persons Welfare Association (Mojin Fukuji); Mother and Children Welfare Society (Boshi Aiiku Kai).

In addition to these national agencies there are approximately 5000 other welfare organizations and institutions which are members of the Social Work Association. Each of these agencies pays an annual membership fee of ¥100, half of which goes to the national office and half is used by the prefecture branch.

## Local Organization

In each prefecture of Japan, there is a local association which is reported to carry on a program in the prefecture similar to the National program. As in other organizations, the prefecture governor is the honorary president of the prefecture association while the other offices may be held by other prefecture officials or persons not connected with the government. The office of the local association is usually located in the prefecture office (kencho).

The name of the prefecture association is not the same in every prefecture. The usual name is the Ken Shakai Jigyo Kyokai (Prefecture Social Work Association), but other names used in some prefectures are Kosoi Jigyo Kyokai (Welfare Work Association); Koseikai or Kosei Kyokai. According to the records of the national office each prefecture association has one or more full time employees.

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## Finances

The association secures funds to carry on its activities from the following sources:

1. Membership payments and donations.
2. Payments from the Welfare Ministry for services performed, such as the operation of specified training programs for employees of the Welfare Ministry.
3. Income from enterprises such as the publication and sale of books and magazines.
4. Payments from patrons and foundations.

## Education and Training Activities

The association has for many years been responsible for carrying on training and educational programs for persons engaged in private and public welfare work. From 1927 to 1944, the association conducted a training school in Tokyo which was attended by approximately 200 persons. The school was discontinued because of the exigencies of war, but was reorganized and opened again in the fall of 1946.

**One Year Curriculum:** When the present school opened in the fall of 1946 a total of 50 students entered, including four women. The second term of the school began in April 1946 when 30 additional students entered. These 80 students are enrolled for a one year course of study.

**Three Year Curriculum:** Plans have been developed for a three year curriculum which will begin in June 1947. Over 100 applications have been received and it is expected that 50 of these applicants will be accepted.

## Publications

a. The Association attempts to publish a monthly magazine called Social Work (Shakai Jigyo), but the shortage of paper has made it impossible to publish each month.

b. For many years the Association published the Japan Social Work Year Book (Nippon Shakai Jigyo Nen Kan). A total of eight such volumes have been published but was discontinued during the war. The lack of paper and necessary funds has prevented resumption of publication.

c. The association also compiled and published in 1937 a list of social welfare agencies and institutions in Japan, classified by prefecture and types of work.

## SECTION II

### Veterinary Affairs

#### Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) report the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 1-7 June 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Tokyo	Swine Erysipelas	4
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Kanagawa	Swine Erysipelas	1
Saitama	Swine Erysipelas	5
Iwate	Swine Erysipelas	5
Gumma	Swine Erysipelas	1
Iwate	Swine Plague	3
Hyogo	Blackleg	1

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## SECTION III

### Nursing Affairs

#### National Association

The Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association was registered as a juridical person 4 June 1947 at the Welfare Ministry.

#### Education

The six months course for training in T.B. nursing that was sponsored by the National T.B. Association had its graduation exercises 5 June and 24 nurses received certificates.

#### Demonstration School

The third year students began their 3 weeks affiliation at Matsuzawa Hospital the 2nd of June.

## SECTION IV

### Supply

#### Distribution

Authorization has been given the Japanese Government to manufacture 300 motor trucks, 300 small passenger vehicles, and 50 large-sized passenger vehicles annually. Sale for official use can be made only to the following: Hospitals, doctors, police, government agencies, public organizations, business firms and taxi-cab companies.

Distribution of 785,080,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb cans of foot powder, and 2,342 five gallon cans of ethyl alcohol, formerly U. S. surplus medical supplies has been planned by the Welfare Ministry, and actual distribution will start in the near future.

Insect and rodent control equipment has been shipped to all prefectures by the Welfare Ministry. Four types of equipment have been distributed. The following figures represent total quantities shipped as of 4 June 1947:

Knapsack Type Sprayer	7,809
DDT Duster	11,003
Foot Pump	126
Hand Sprayer	14,116

Shipments by prefecture follows:

Prefecture	Knapsack Spray	DDT Duster	Foot Pump	Hand Sprayer
Hokkaido	200	312	6	240
Aomori	160	216	6	240
Iwate	160	216	6	240
Miyagi	160	216	6	240
Akita	160	216	6	240
Yamagata	160	216	6	240
Fukushima	160	216	6	240
Ibaraki	160	216	6	240
Tochigi	160	216		144
Gumma	190	216		264
Saitama	160	216	6	240
Chiba	160	216	6	240
Tokyo	395	515	6	4140
Kanagawa	160	312	6	240
Niigata	160	216	6	240

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Prefecture	<u>Knapsack Spray</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Foot Pump</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Toyama	160	216		240
Ishikawa	160	216		240
Fukui	160	216		240
Yamanashi	160	216	6	120
Nagano	160	216		240
Gifu	160	216		120
Shizuoka	160	216	6	288
Aichi	160	312	6	240
Miyagi	160	216		120
Shiga	160	216		120
Kyoto	160	312	6	240
Osaka	160	408	6	240
Hyogo	304	312	6	240
Nara	160	216		120
Wakayama	160	216		240
Tottori	160	216		120
Shimane	160	216		120
Okayama	160	216		240
Hiroshima	160	216		240
Yamaguchi	160	216	6	240
Tokushima	160	216		120
Kagawa	160	216		120
Ehime	160	216		120
Kochi	160	216		120
Fukuoka	160	312	6	1240
Saga	160	216		120
Nagasaki	160	216		240
Kumamoto	160	216		240
Oita	160	216		120
Miyazaki	160	216		120
Kagoshima	160	216		120
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Totals	7,809	11,003	126	14,116

In addition to figures quoted in previous issues of this Bulletin, the following shipments of a total of 1,425 fifty-gallon drums of Pyrethrum Emulsion were made, as of 31 May 1947:

Prefecture	Quantity 50-gal. Drums
Hokkaido	80
Miyagi	45
Akita	1
Yamagata	36
Tokyo	241
Kanagawa	160
Niigata	40
Toyama	85
Ishikawa	40
Aichi	255
Mie	40
Osaka	90
Shimane	58
Fukuoka	77
Nagasaki	77
Kumamoto	50
Miyazaki	50
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Total	1,425

Shipments of both emulsion and equipment will continue until a complete distribution is accomplished.

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Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying Equipment continued according to plan. Actual production for the manufacturing period of 26-31 May was accomplished as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,000
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	350
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	340

The following releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved by Welfare Ministry during period 2-7 June:

Prefecture	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Akita		5,000 gals.	
Ishikawa	6,100 lbs.	1,000 gals.	
Niigata	40,000 lbs.	10,000 gals.	
Tottori		3,000 gals.	
Wakayama		500 gals.	
Hyogo	10,000 lbs.	2,500 gals.	
Tochigi	1,200 lbs.	2,300 gals.	
Shiga	800 lbs.		
Tokyo	4,380 lbs.	25,000 gals.	400 vials
Fukushima		110 gals.	
Hakodate Quar. Station	11,170 lbs.		1,800 vials
Ujina Quar. Sta.	5,350 lbs.	40 gals.	620 vials
Sasebo Quar. Sta.	1,040 lbs.	450 gals	620 vials
Yokohama Quar. Station			320 vials
Nagoya Quar. Sta.			320 vials
Kobe Quar. Sta.			320 vials
Moji Quar. Sta.			320 vials
Nagasaki Quar. Station			320 vials
Maizuru Quar.	18,178 lbs.	200 gals.	
Welfare Ministry (For use by Saitama Lab. Animals Producers Association)	22 lbs.		
Iwate	15,000 lbs.	1,600 gals.	
Saga	4,000 lbs.	750 gals.	
Fukuoka		1,000 gals.	
Tokushima Transportation Ministry	400 lbs.	30 gals	200 vials
		30,000 gals.	
Totals	117,640 lbs.	83,480 gals.	4,240 vials

Narcotics

According to the Japanese Government's narcotic report for April, seizures made as a result of investigations, included 862 grams of smoking opium, 680 grams of cocaine, 150 grams of codeine, 44 grams of morphine, and 21 grams of heroin. No crude narcotics were seized during the period. Thirty-two registrants and 43 non-registrants were arrested for narcotic violations. Sentences varying from ¥200 fine, to six months penal servitude plus one year probation were imposed on four physicians. Twenty other narcotic traffickers were assessed penalties ranging from ¥300 fine, to five years at hard labor and a ¥15,000 fine. Forty-five were reported including a hospital which lost nine kilograms of morphine and several other narcotic items in much smaller quantities. The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has been requested to investigate the circumstances of the burglary to determine the persons responsible for holding such a large quantity of morphine in a hospital for which there is absolutely no justification as nine kilograms of morphine are sufficient stock for a large wholesaler.

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Details of the investigation are not yet available relative to the recent seizure of five marihuana cigarettes in Central Honshu. Military Government Teams should determine every effort is being made by police and narcotic officials to squelch any traffic in marihuana, by apprehending and demanding severe punishment for violators.

## SECTION V

### Preventive Medicine Division

#### Typhus Fever Control

Comparative Score (includes figures of 6 June)

1946	28,928
1947	877

#### Hokkaido Vaccination Program

The typhus vaccination program in Hokkaido is now underway. The Ministry of Welfare reported that up through 28 May approximately 160,000 persons had received the initial course. Plans call for vaccination of over one and a half million people.

#### Permanent dusting stations in Japan

Reports from the Ministry of Welfare show that permanent dusting stations are being established in the more crowded centers of Japan. These will perform a very valuable function in the control of lice and the prevention of typhus.

#### Public Health Train

The blue prints for conversion of railway coaches for this train are now completed. Some valuable material for use in preparation of exhibits has been gratefully received from some of the Military Government Teams. Any ideas, suggestions or actual models you may have, will be appreciated.

#### Tuberculosis Control

The Ministry of Health and Welfare recognizes that the control of Tuberculosis is a paramount problem, and is aware there are inadequate personnel in the health centers throughout Japan. The Ministry realizes the control of tuberculosis through the health centers activities is a full time job both for physicians and public health nurses; also the extension of the work in the centers into the outlying communities is both necessary and imperative, and that transportation difficulties and distance both play a role in making it difficult for the patients to reach the centers and the workers in the centers to reach the patients. They also appreciate that both medical and nursing personnel are not as thoroughly trained in the control of tuberculosis as they should be. Therefore, the Ministry has made plans to reinforce such training, some of which has begun. It is necessary in the interim, however, to use the personnel they have and to do "on the job" training rather than lose all contacts with the problem. Both the Ministry and the private physicians realize the war has broken contact with the scientific opinions of the world and that the Japanese have not as yet had the opportunity to know and apply the latest procedures.

Japan has tried, in the past, to jump ahead rather than proceed by regular steps in their effort to catch up with the modern science of the world and now both the Ministry and the profession must fill in those gaps. Much help can be given to these men and women, from an advisory and supervisory standpoint, concerning the simple basic procedures which are never mentioned in the more advanced literature.

All these problems require financial support and are dependent upon the budget for public health work. The budget at the present time is in the hands of the Ministry of Finance, hence there must be expected some delay until it is established June 30, 1947, and this full program can proceed along the lines as planned.

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## Sanitation

Sanitary Associations were organization composed of house holders in areas corresponding to wards. They were called voluntary organizations because original expenses for the work carried on by the association was borne by the members. The purpose was to have some agency to carry on community projects involved in epidemic disease control. Actually, they were not voluntary in that there was compulsory membership and payment of fees stipulated by the officers and directors. Due to this feature and their close relationship to the Tonari-gumi (in some cases they were one and the same), they were ordered to be dissolved along with the Tonari-gumi in the plan to decentralize the central government.

Among other things, these associations were used to negotiate contracts for the collection and removal of waste material, garbage, refuse and night soil. They were also used for the distribution of controlled materials such as insecticides and rat poison. The dissolution of these associations has left the sanitation programs generally drifting with no control or direction.

It is necessary to ascertain that the responsibility for sanitation programs is understood and carried by the Prefectural Health Official, the city, Machi-officials and on down to the Ku and block organizations.

At the present time, the Japanese Government is working on plans for a suitable organization to replace the sanitation association, but until such time as they do these responsibilities must be carried by the prefectural office.

## Port Quarantine

The formal dedication ceremonies of the Nagahama Quarantine station were held on Saturday 31 May. Col. Crawford F. Sams, Chief, PHW Section, GHQ, SCAP, was the principle speaker. He congratulated the Japanese Quarantine Officials for their success in preventing the entry of Cholera and Plague during the summer of 1946 and encouraged those present to continue their vigilance through the coming season.

Weekly reports of incoming quarantinable disease:

Period 18 May to 31 May - Negative.

## SECTION VI

### Social Security Division

## Social Insurances

A series of conferneces is being held with the Ministry of Welfare's Committee on the Investigation of Social Insurances. This Committee is composed of professors of social insurance from various Japanese universities and of present and former officials of governmental and voluntary social insurance organizations. Effort will be made to establish coordination of all social insurance systems into a unified program.

Representatives of PHW Section, GHQ, SCAP, attended a meeting in Otsu of the General Secretaries of all the Prefectural Federations of National Health Insurance Associations of Japan. These Federations, although voluntary organizations, work very closely with official social insurance agencies at all levels - local, prefectural, and national.

## SECTION VII

### Medical Service

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 18 April 1947 shows 3,179 hospitals with a capacity of 220,176 beds, 105,557 of which were occupied. During this same period 334,754 out-patients were treated.

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## Medical Education

At a meeting with CI & E, GHQ, SCAP, and Japanese Ministry of Education, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, concurred in a plan to designate some existing medical Semmon Gakko (junior colleges) as Daigaku (University) of the old type. This does not indicate in any way that the schools meet the standards of Daigaku (university) or will continue to exist as Daigaku. The plan as proposed by CI & E merely allows these schools to be designated as Daigaku for the purposes of establishment of attached premedical preparatory schools as an interim measure. When the new type Daigaku form is established, they will be examined very carefully by an accreditation board established to evaluate schools of university level. It has been agreed that the Japan Council on Medical Education working in close liaison with Public Health and Welfare, GHQ, SCAP, will have the deciding voice in the accreditation council in matters concerning accreditation of medical schools.

Public Health officers of the Military Government Teams are requested to make certain that students entering the medical preparatory schools attached to these newly elevated schools are adequately informed of the above by the deans of the schools prior to their enrollment.

## SECTION VIII

### Nutrition

The Nutrition Consultant conferred with representatives of the Price Control and Rationing, ESS, Information Division, CI & E, Imported Food Section Ration Board (Japanese) and Economic Section CLO (Japanese) with regard to committees to consider use of imported foods. A Food Utilization Committee was formed to consist of two sub-committees, Research and Information. This committee is to report directly to the Imported Food Section of the Ration Board. The Research sub-committee is to supply technical information and study the ways and means of utilization of imported food by the Japanese and help on the preparation of imported material. The Information sub-committee is to develop educational material and consider dissemination of information.

The Research sub-committee held a meeting at which various nutritionists showed methods of preparing corn meal, soy flour, and soy meal. Pictures were taken by the Signal Corps under the supervision of CI & E and PH & W for use in publicity.

There is a special problem in the education of the families of coal miners in the use of imported foods in place of rice. The material of the sub-committee is to be transmitted to prefectural nutritionists for their use in demonstrating the use of imported foods to the women of coal mining villages.

## SECTION IX

### Memoranda to the Japanese Government

PHMJG-24 28 May 1947 Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.

*Crawford F. Sams*  
CRAWFORD F. SAMS G.E.C.  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 31 May 1947 w/digest.

Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, month ending 31 May 1947 w/digest.

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Digest of Weekly Summary Report of Communicable Diseases for the Week Ending 31 May 1947

The reportable communicable diseases which accounted for the greatest number of cases (99 percent of the total) during the week ending 31 May 1947 were measles (10,226), tuberculosis (8,653), whooping cough (5,444), pneumonia (5,308), diphtheria (647), dysentery (358), typhoid fever (336), malaria (243), and influenza (149).

Measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza accounted for approximately 94 percent of the total communicable disease cases (31,675) reported for the current week.

The number of deaths from measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza were not available for the current week. The remaining 12 reportable communicable diseases accounted for 173 deaths. Dysentery deaths (56), typhoid fever (38), diphtheria (35), epidemic meningitis (33), and paratyphoid fever (9) accounted for approximately 99 percent of the total (173).

For the third consecutive week there was a decline in the incidence of diphtheria, from 659 cases in the previous week to 647 in the current week. Deaths decreased 30 percent from 50 to 35. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population were 46.1 and 49.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.5 and 4.6.

Dysentery continued to increase. The number of cases (358) were more than 50 percent higher than the number (234) reported for the preceding week. There were 382 cases reported for the corresponding week of 1946. Deaths (56) increased approximately 47 percent from 38 in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates were 25.5 and 7.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 4.0 and 1.4.

Typhoid fever cases (336) increased 14 percent from 294 in the preceding week. Deaths rose from 22 to 38. Current and cumulative case rates were 24.0 and 15.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.7 and 2.0.

There was a slight increase in paratyphoid fever cases from 78 in the previous week to 82 currently. Deaths increased from 5 to 9. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.8 and 3.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 0.2.

There were 27 cases of smallpox reported during the current week. The report shows a net total of 25 since 2 cases were erroneously reported from Saga Prefecture in the previous week and are therefore deducted from this week's report. Wakayama Prefecture accounted for 14 of the 27 cases in the current week. There were no deaths reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.8 and 1.1 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were 20 cases and 1 death reported for typhus fever in the current week compared with 28 cases and 1 death in the previous week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 2.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.2.

Malaria continued its irregular course with a slight decrease for the current week from 251 cases to 243 cases. No deaths have been reported for three weeks. The current and cumulative case rates were 17.3 and 13.0 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.04.

Scarlet fever cases declined slightly from 94 to 91 in the current week. This number was approximately 80 percent higher than the number (50) reported for the corresponding week of 1946. One death was reported for the current week. Current and cumulative case rates were 6.5 and 3.9 respectively. Both current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases (93) were only 3 less than the number (96) reported in the previous week. Deaths increased from 29 to 33. The current case rate (6.6) was somewhat less than the cumulative rate of 7.1. The current and cumulative death rates were 2.4 and 2.1 respectively.

There continued to be no Japanese B encephalitis, cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases reported for chancroid were 801 and 17,645 respectively; for gonorrhea, 4,566 and 82,495; for syphilis, 3,059 and 56,370.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEE. ENDING 31 MAY 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cummulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cummulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	65	4	1376	169	15	5	143	23
AOMORI	14	-	201	21	4	-	22	6
IWATE	11	-	206	21	2	-	39	3
MIYAGI	19	-	250	10	1	-	24	2
AKITA	10	-	253	22	6	3	29	7
YAMAGATA	14	1	377	27	18	3	91	14
FUKUSHIMA	15	-	243	6	13	3	85	13
IBARAKI	13	1	282	28	11	4	78	25
TOCHIGI	19	1	336	27	2	1	52	10
GUNMA	9	1	168	35	15	3	61	10
SAITAMA	11	1	334	36	12	3	63	17
CHIBA	7	-	276	21	-	1	44	10
TOKYO	41	2	1018	168	33	9	265	64
KANAGAWA	8	-	317	23	8	-	70	14
NIIGATA	38	-	313	25	5	-	70	8
TOYAMA	8	-	135	9	3	-	13	2
ISHIKAWA	14	2	290	12	-	-	9	1
FUKUI	4	-	126	5	1	-	14	4
YAMANASHI	3	2	54	4	1	-	17	1
NAGANO	13	1	357	29	12	1	45	7
GIFU	3	-	100	15	-	-	15	5
SHIZUOKA	10	1	302	38	7	-	48	10
AICHI	32	-	867	50	12	2	79	11
MIE	17	-	369	17	9	-	19	4
SHIGA	9	-	108	8	-	-	11	2
KYOTO	18	3	309	33	8	1	180	9
OSAKA	5	-	256	35	11	-	82	15
HYOGO	20	2	489	40	5	1	55	13
NARA	3	-	93	6	1	-	5	2
WAKAYAMA	4	-	125	5	1	2	6	4
TOTTORI	4	-	93	9	1	-	8	4
SHIMANE	11	1	229	14	4	-	15	4
OKAYAMA	7	-	215	21	1	-	23	5
HIROSHIMA	18	1	274	25	2	1	38	10
YAMAGUCHI	15	2	364	37	2	1	29	10
TOKUSHIMA	4	-	144	7	1	1	10	3
KAGAWA	11	-	135	9	1	-	35	9
EHIME	14	-	500	57	1	1	29	7
KOCHI	10	-	175	14	12	2	37	12
FUKUOKA	43	3	1048	74	3	-	50	8
SAGA	6	-	472	41	2	-	20	3
NAGASAKI	13	1	343	39	5	1	28	10
KUMAMOTO	7	1	105	17	8	-	19	6
OITA	16	2	438	30	-	-	70	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	314	22	29	4	98	9
KAGOSHIMA	11	2	345	49	70	1	84	6
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>15124</b>	<b>1410</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2258</b>	<b>435</b>
<b>RATES</b>								
Current	46.1	2.5	49.0	4.6	25.5	4.0	7.3	1.4
Previous	47.0	3.6			16.7	2.7		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	25	2	228	43	4	-	34	5
AOMORI	4	1	49	14	-	-	6	-
IWATE	1	-	50	9	-	-	9	-
MIYAGI	8	1	133	13	6	-	55	4
AKITA	4	-	37	3	1	-	6	1
YAMAGATA	13	1	108	28	7	-	33	1
FUKUSHIMA	11	2	157	14	1	-	22	4
IBARAKI	5	-	127	17	3	-	46	5
TOCHIGI	13	2	110	20	1	1	17	3
GUMMA	8	-	66	10	-	-	20	1
SAITAMA	9	-	142	13	1	-	15	4
CHIBA	4	1	127	10	1	-	36	1
TOKYO	37	2	401	46	15	1	173	8
KANAGAWA	11	3	232	31	5	-	35	2
NIIGATA	13	4	108	24	6	-	33	1
TOYAMA	5	-	92	12	1	-	18	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	23	3	1	-	9	-
FUKUI	1	-	38	3	-	-	9	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	23	-	3	-	11	-
NAGANO	7	-	94	12	2	-	46	5
GIFU	7	2	117	15	1	-	34	1
SHIZUOKA	21	-	199	11	4	6	46	7
AICHI	6	3	206	20	1	-	45	1
MIE	42	3	305	17	2	-	33	3
SHIGA	1	-	28	4	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	5	1	108	17	1	-	23	2
OSAKA	7	3	114	18	1	-	161	3
HYOGO	8	-	172	32	-	-	12	1
NARA	1	-	36	6	-	-	4	-
WAKAYAMA	5	-	75	7	7	-	10	-
TOTTORI	3	-	53	4	-	-	8	-
SHIMANE	3	1	93	16	5	-	31	1
OKAYAMA	1	-	102	13	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	9	1	218	20	-	-	44	3
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	53	6	-	-	10	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	67	10	-	-	6	2
KAGAWA	10	1	67	14	-	-	16	-
EHIME	4	-	51	8	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	8	1	140	18	-	-	13	-
FUKUOKA	3	1	139	13	-	-	28	2
SAGA	-	-	30	1	1	-	10	1
NAGASAKI	1	-	21	-	1	1	9	2
KUMAMOTO	2	1	33	3	-	-	8	-
OITA	1	-	16	-	-	-	5	-
MIYAZAKI	3	1	50	8	-	-	13	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	12	5	-	-	1	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>4850</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1215</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>RATE</b>								
Current	24.0	2.7	15.7	2.0	5.8	0.6	3.9	0.2
Previous	21.0	1.6			5.6	0.4		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

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Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	29	4	2	-	44	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	10	1
AKITA	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	3	-	-	5	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-
IBARAKI	-	-	21	1	-	-	31	3
TOCHIGI	-	-	23	2	-	-	6	2
GUMMA	-	-	3	-	1	-	4	3
SAITAMA	-	-	3	1	1	-	21	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	-	-	21	1
TOKYO	-	-	18	5	-	-	176	26
KANAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	29	2
NIIGATA	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-	1	-	26	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	28	-
AICHI	-	-	7	-	11	-	146	2
MIE	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	-	-	10	2	-	-	36	-
HYOGO	5	-	32	3	-	-	1	1
NARA	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	14	-	23	-	-	-	15	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
SHIMANE	2	-	7	-	-	-	5	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	5	-	-	-	16	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	3	-	2	-	25	4
EHIME	-	-	11	2	-	-	1	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	39	1	-	-	3	-
SAGA	*-2	-	5	1	1	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	25	0	332	31	20	1	743	63
RATE								
Current	1.8	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.4	0.2
Previous	0.4	0.1			2.0	0.1		

\*Correction

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 31 May 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current Cases	Current Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Cumulative Deaths	Current Cases	Current Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Cumulative Deaths
HOKKAIDO	9	-	69	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	44	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	3	-	89	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	4	-	72	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	77	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	9	-	201	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	7	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	47	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	29	-	259	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	4	-	141	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	5	-	65	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	7	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	4	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	4	-	92	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	4	-	57	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	7	-	136	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	3	-	104	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	16	-	204	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	5	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	4	-	73	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	142	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	121	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	103	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	8	-	172	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	31	-	446	4	-	-	-	-
SAGA	18	-	210	3	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	5	-	58	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	9	-	92	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	11	-	167	3	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	3	-	66	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	3	-	55	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	5	-	47	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	243	0	3999	13	-	-	-	-

RATE

Current	17.3	0.0	13.0	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	17.9	0.0			0.0	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current (C)	Cumulative (D)	Current (C)	Cumulative (D)	Current (C)	Cumulative (C)	Current (C)	Cumulative (D)	Current (C)	Cumulative (D)	Current (C)	Cumulative (D)
HOKKAIDO	6	1	149	6	11	2	242	68	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	9	1	8	2	64	10	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	13	3	-	-	42	15	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	9	-	34	-	1	-	67	8	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	16	1	1	-	61	30	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	16	-	1	1	47	12	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	24	1	9	3	103	22	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	8	-	33	1	5	-	137	45	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	13	-	1	-	15	7	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	3	-	21	-	4	1	30	7	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	22	-	1	1	52	20	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	16	-	-	-	43	15	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	18	-	235	4	8	6	501	190	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	57	-	5	-	49	13	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	-	6	-	3	-	38	6	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	1	1	-	34	8	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	4	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	14	-	-	1	24	3	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	4	-	35	1	2	-	33	4	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	9	-	-	-	15	3	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	97	-	4	2	72	15	-	-	-	-
AICHI	13	-	51	1	5	1	18	9	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	22	-	-	-	18	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	17	-	2	1	17	5	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	95	2	3	3	45	9	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	3	-	29	-	4	3	78	14	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	29	-	2	-	43	14	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	-	-	17	5	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	3	-	23	-	-	1	6	3	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	14	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	9	1	4	-	42	11	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	9	-	-	1	24	5	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	1	1	7	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	9	2	1	-	12	2	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	12	-	-	-	18	11	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	4	-	-	-	12	4	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	9	1	1	3	51	34	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	4	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	10	-	1	-	18	9	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	1	-	23	5	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	3	3	28	10	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	91	1	1210	26	93	33	2201	662	0	0	1	2

## RATE

Current	6.5	0.1	3.9	0.1	6.6	2.4	7.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.003	0.01
Previous	6.7	0.0	-	-	6.8	2.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Plague: 0



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Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES	WHOOPING COUGH	TUBERCULOSIS
	Cases	Cases	Cases
HOKKAIDO	367	102	367
AOMORI	54	44	141
IWATE	48	50	56
MIYAGI	250	130	-
AKITA	44	22	71
YAMAGATA	118	59	188
FUKUSHIMA	408	86	210
IBARAKI	177	17	148
TOCHIGI	189	76	87
GUNMA	190	82	172
SAITAMA	204	79	114
CHIBA	99	66	142
TOKYO	277	268	665
KANAGAWA	509	289	399
NIIGATA	26	3	83
TOYAMA	614	59	248
ISHIKAWA	NR	NR	NR
FUKUI	NR	NR	NR
YAMANASHI	55	9	28
NAGANO	298	126	369
GIFU	NR	NR	NR
SHIZUOKA	340	249	195
AICHI	759	223	373
MIE	147	148	88
SHIGA	277	100	94
KYOTO	130	86	241
OSAKA	877	311	893
HYOGO	866	440	393
NARA	12	3	13
WAKAYAMA	12	23	58
TOTTORI	64	37	134
SHIMANE	207	118	160
OKAYAMA	NR	NR	NR
HIROSHIMA	-	271	433
YAMAGUCHI	54	44	102
TOKUSHIMA	100	163	165
KAGAWA	56	61	90
EHIME	258	232	218
KOCHI	44	38	108
FUKUOKA	800	390	586
SAGA	190	81	114
NAGASAKI	550	329	312
KUMAMOTO	180	77	87
OITA	176	116	131
MIYAZAKI	56	147	39
KAGOSHIMA	144	190	133
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>10226</b>	<b>5444</b>	<b>8653</b>
<b>RATE</b>			
Current	729.3	388.3	617.1
Previous	696.4	398.2	662.8

Deaths not available

Rates per 100,000 per annum



## Weekly Report - 31 May 1947

Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA	INFLUENZA
	Cases	Cases
HOKKAIDO	323	17
AOMORI	120	-
IWATE	134	20
MIYAGI	219	5
AKITA	91	-
YAMAGATA	109	2
FUKUSHIMA	277	-
IBARAKI	195	-
TOCHIGI	114	-
GUNMA	148	2
SAITAMA	97	-
CHIBA	55	-
TOKYO	231	22
KANAGAWA	256	-
NIIGATA	69	1
TOYAMA	124	-
ISHIKAWA	NR	NR
FUKUI	NR	NR
YAMANASHI	28	-
NAGANO	191	1
GIFU	NR	NR
SHIZUOKA	140	-
AICHI	200	-
MIE	79	-
SHIGA	58	6
KYOTO	61	-
OSAKA	246	12
HYOGO	177	2
NARA	3	-
WAKAYAMA	36	-
TOTTORI	47	-
SHIMANE	92	1
OKAYAMA	NR	NR
HIROSHIMA	163	-
YAMAGUCHI	21	-
TOKUSHIMA	96	5
KAGAWA	60	1
EHIME	119	6
KOCHI	41	-
FUKUOKA	298	10
SAGA	55	5
NAGASAKI	222	-
KUMAMOTO	61	-
OITA	66	30
MIYAZAKI	48	1
KAGOSHIMA	133	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5308</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>RATE</b>		
Current	378.6	10.6
Previous	470.3	18.5

Deaths not available

Rates per 100,000 per annum

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	31 May 1947	1 June 1946	31 May 1947	1 June 1946	for first 22 weeks 1947	1946
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	647	1345	2707	3891	15124	21731
Dysentery	358	389	968	1246	2258	2476
Typhoid	336	1298	1231	3630	4850	17822
Paratyphoid	82	263	296	721	1215	2644
Smallpox	25	400	79	1578	332	16935
Typhus Fever	20	971	91	4378	743	27498
Malaria	243	NA	934	NA	3999	NA
Cholera	0	1	0	3	0	5
Scarlet Fever	91	50	383	187	1210	859
Epidemic Meningitis	93	77	431	191	2201	811
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	NA	0	NA	1	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	35	56	194	218	1410	2282
Dysentery	56	50	165	177	435	541
Typhoid	38	79	126	389	611	2323
Paratyphoid	9	4	22	32	76	140
Smallpox	0	69	1	421	31	2480
Typhus Fever	1	125	12	565	63	2364
Malaria	0	NA	3	NA	13	NA
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	1	1	4	8	26	69
Epidemic Meningitis	33	8	169	46	662	196
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	NA	0	NA	2	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA: Not Available						

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	31 May 1947	1 June 1946	31 May 1947	1 June 1946	for first 22 weeks 1947	1946
<b>Case Rate</b>						
Diphtheria	46.1	95.9	48.3	69.4	49.0	80.2
Dysentery	25.5	27.7	17.3	22.2	7.3	8.0
Typhoid	24.0	92.6	21.9	64.7	15.7	57.8
Paratyphoid	5.8	18.8	5.3	12.9	3.9	8.6
Smallpox	1.8	28.5	1.4	28.1	1.1	54.6
Typhus Fever	1.4	69.3	1.6	78.1	2.4	89.1
Malaria	17.3	NA	16.7	NA	13.0	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.02
Scarlet Fever	6.5	3.6	6.8	3.3	3.9	2.8
Epidemic Meningitis	6.6	5.5	7.7	3.4	7.1	2.6
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.003	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Death Rate</b>						
Diphtheria	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.9	4.6	7.4
Dysentery	4.0	3.6	2.9	3.2	1.4	1.8
Typhoid	2.7	5.6	2.2	6.9	2.0	7.5
Paratyphoid	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5
Smallpox	0.0	4.9	0.02	7.5	0.1	8.0
Typhus Fever	0.1	8.9	0.2	10.1	0.2	7.7
Malaria	0.0	NA	0.1	NA	0.04	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	2.4	0.6	3.0	0.8	2.1	0.6
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.01	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA: Not Available

Fates per 100,000 per annum

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 31 MAY 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports  
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCRID (C)	CHANCRID (T)	GONORRHEA (C)	GONORRHEA (T)	SYPHILIS (C)	SYPHILIS (T)
HOKKAIDO	21	584	189	3439	99	1828
AOMORI	6	137	48	811	25	544
IWATE	1	69	16	377	25	625
MIYAGI	4	143	28	1139	25	788
AKITA	7	117	56	773	40	560
YAMAGATA	6	93	30	700	21	735
FUKUSHIMA	10	176	103	1407	64	1100
IBARAKI	14	316	66	1112	61	1199
TOCHIGI	4	198	72	1464	33	1141
GUMMA	6	121	36	767	51	915
SAITAMA	6	432	98	1588	39	1138
CHIBA	6	350	94	1557	62	1033
TOKYO	26	845	127	2864	134	2051
KANAGAWA	42	610	239	4735	122	2199
NIIGATA	5	174	60	1106	49	911
TOYAMA	7	198	97	1221	78	950
ISHIKAWA	23	302	142	1653	79	1068
FUKUI	10	199	72	602	54	434
YAMANASHI	-	52	45	648	14	233
NAGANO	7	162	88	1554	61	1133
GIFU	11	335	79	1520	37	661
SHIZUOKA	15	295	95	1446	100	1497
AICHI	57	1605	205	6059	155	3245
MIE	42	614	66	1073	87	1002
SHIGA	28	459	41	744	34	624
KYOTO	37	815	109	3048	NR	1430
OSAKA	133	2184	518	7905	443	6703
HYOGO	31	786	173	3273	162	3462
NARA	5	192	10	302	22	282
WAKAYAMA	16	465	52	1338	15	736
TOTTORI	8	172	95	1412	38	734
SHIMANE	3	99	38	759	20	723
OKAYAMA	48	675	115	2144	112	1317
HIROSHIMA	27	481	181	3168	87	1547
YAMAGUCHI	10	151	75	1402	47	880
TOKUSHIMA	6	55	35	480	50	535
KAGAWA	10	295	54	1076	16	522
EHIME	9	135	77	1349	53	1464
KOCHI	NR	156	NR	648	NR	605
FUKUOKA	50	1241	244	5115	140	2820
SAGA	8	171	102	1621	52	907
NAGASAKI	14	300	157	2576	50	1021
KUMAMOTO	6	153	123	1632	81	1082
OITA	15	414	93	1175	47	809
MIYAZAKI	1	42	50	728	23	470
KAGOSHIMA	-	77	73	985	52	647
<b>TOTALS</b>	801	17645	4566	82495	3059	56370

RATE	Current	57.1	57.2	325.6	267.4	218.2	182.8
Previous	60.4			321.3		256.6	

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Digest of Monthly Summary Report of Communicable  
Diseases for the Five Week Period Ending  
31 May 1947

During the month of May decreases were reported in the incidence of diphtheria, typhus fever and epidemic meningitis, while all other communicable diseases included in this report increased or remained about the same. The incidence of all reported diseases except scarlet fever and epidemic meningitis in May 1947 was well below that of May 1946. (It should be noted that rates in May 1946, and April and May 1947, are comparable but numbers of cases are not since May 1946 and April 1947 each included 4 weeks whereas May 1947 included 5 weeks).

Of the communicable diseases included in this report, the most important in terms of numbers of cases were diphtheria (3,201), typhoid fever (1,372), dysentery (1,091), and malaria (1,074). Together, these 4 diseases accounted for more than 80 percent of all communicable disease cases (8,190) covered by this report. Approximately 95 percent of all communicable disease deaths (806) were accounted for by diphtheria (234), epidemic meningitis (196), dysentery (183), and typhoid fever (148). Although malaria accounted for a large number of cases, only 3 deaths were attributed to this disease.

In addition to the 12 diseases shown in this report there were reported 42,952 cases of measles, 41,039 cases of tuberculosis, 28,234 cases of pneumonia and 24,496 cases of whooping cough. The case rates per 100,000 population for these diseases were 612.7, 585.4, 402.7, and 349.4 respectively. Corresponding data for deaths are not available.

Although the weekly case rates for diphtheria have fluctuated widely, the case rate per 100,000 population per annum declined for the third consecutive month, having dropped more than 8 percent from 49.9 in April to 45.7 in May. The death rate declined from 4.7 to 3.3. In May 1946 the case and death rates for diphtheria were 59.2 and 3.7 respectively.

Dysentery continued its usual seasonal upward trend with an increase of nearly 150 percent in the case rate, from 6.3 in April to 15.6 in May. The death rate rose from 1.3 to 2.6. In May of last year the case and death rates were 18.4 and 2.6 respectively.

The typhoid fever case rate in May (19.6) was approximately 50 percent higher than in April (13.1). The death rate in the current month (2.1) was only slightly higher than in the previous month (1.9). Mie Prefecture reported the highest incidence of typhoid fever with 194 cases representing a rate of 147.5. The national rates in May 1947 were approximately one-third of the rates in the same month of 1946 when the case and death rates were 56.3 and 7.2 respectively.

Paratyphoid fever increased only slightly from a case rate of 4.3 in April to 4.7 in May. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.3. During the same period last year the case and death rates were 11.1 and 0.7 respectively.

Case and death rates for smallpox were 1.3 and 0.03 in May compared with 1.1 and 0.2 in April. More than half the cases reported during the current month were in Wakayama, Ehime and Fukuoka Prefectures. In May 1946 the case and death rates for smallpox were 31.1 and 8.6 respectively.

The typhus fever case rate dropped from 2.5 to 1.5 in the current month while the death rate declined from 0.3 to 0.2. This was in striking contrast with the same period last year when the case and death rates were 94.5 and 10.5 respectively.

The malaria case rate (15.3) increased 25 percent from 12.2 in April. The death rates were not significant in either month, there having been but one death reported in April and three in May.

There was an increase in the case rate of scarlet fever for the third consecutive month. The May case rate of 5.9 showed an increase of nearly 60 percent over the April rate of 3.7. The death rate remained at 0.1. In the corresponding period last year the case and death rates were 3.3 and 0.2 respectively.

The epidemic meningitis case rates decreased 33 percent from 10.9 in April to 7.3 in May. There has been a progressive rise in the incidence of epidemic meningitis since November 1946, this month showing the first decrease since that time. Deaths have followed this same trend with a decrease in the death rate from 3.2 in April to 2.8 for the current month. The case and death rates for May 1946 were 2.9 and 0.8 respectively.

There continued to be no cholera, Japanese "B" encephalitis, or plague.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
5 WEEK PERIOD ENDING 31 May 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA						DYSENTERY					
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	271	81.0	24	7.2	57	17.0	8	2.4				
AOMORI	59	56.5	3	2.9	7	6.7	1	1.0				
IWATE	52	44.6	3	2.6	11	9.4	2	1.7				
MIYAGI	81	57.8	1	0.7	7	5.0	-	-				
AKITA	49	42.7	5	4.4	16	14.0	5	4.4				
YAMAGATA	58	46.7	3	2.4	41	33.0	5	4.0				
FUKUSHIMA	64	34.8	1	0.5	33	17.9	6	3.3				
IBARAKI	60	32.2	3	1.6	30	16.1	11	5.9				
TOCHIGI	83	57.6	6	4.2	15	10.4	6	4.2				
GUMMA	31	21.2	2	1.4	33	22.6	5	3.4				
SAITAMA	62	31.9	4	2.1	35	18.0	10	5.1				
CHIBA	32	16.6	2	1.0	16	8.3	3	1.6				
TOKYO	194	48.4	23	5.7	121	30.2	32	8.0				
KANAGAWA	71	36.7	5	2.6	41	21.2	7	3.6				
NIIGATA	91	40.8	4	1.8	19	8.5	1	0.4				
TOYAMA	40	44.7	1	1.1	4	4.5	-	-				
ISHIKAWA	83	98.7	6	7.1	1	1.2	-	-				
FUKUI	32	48.0	-	-	4	6.0	-	-				
YAMANASHI	8	10.5	3	3.9	10	13.1	1	1.3				
NAGANO	84	43.2	5	2.6	27	13.9	5	2.6				
GIFU	18	13.0	2	1.4	6	4.3	1	0.7				
SHIZUOKA	62	28.6	8	3.7	19	8.8	5	2.3				
AICHI	221	79.0	11	3.9	46	16.4	8	2.9				
MIE	92	69.9	5	3.8	16	12.2	2	1.5				
SHIGA	27	33.9	1	1.3	5	6.3	1	1.3				
KYOTO	99	63.7	15	9.6	101	64.9	4	2.6				
OSAKA	60	21.0	1	0.4	27	9.5	1	0.4				
HYOGO	118	43.5	11	4.1	21	7.7	5	1.8				
NARA	21	29.4	1	1.4	4	5.6	2	1.4				
WAKAYAMA	33	36.9	1	1.1	2	2.2	2	2.2				
TOTTORI	15	28.1	1	1.9	3	5.6	-	-				
SHIMANE	61	74.9	1	1.2	7	8.6	-	-				
OKAYAMA	38	25.8	4	2.7	18	12.2	3	2.0				
HIROSHIMA	66	36.2	6	3.3	16	8.8	4	2.2				
YAMAGUCHI	75	56.9	7	5.3	8	6.1	2	1.5				
TOKUSHIMA	36	45.3	3	3.8	5	6.3	3	3.8				
KAGAWA	34	40.6	1	1.2	12	14.3	4	4.8				
EHIME	82	61.9	4	3.0	10	7.6	5	3.8				
KOCHI	33	43.1	2	2.6	27	35.3	5	6.5				
FUKUOKA	176	63.1	11	3.9	15	5.4	3	1.1				
SAGA	63	76.7	2	2.4	6	7.3	1	1.2				
NAGASAKI	84	61.8	11	8.1	14	10.3	4	2.9				
KUMAMOTO	25	16.0	6	3.8	13	8.3	2	1.3				
OITA	54	49.1	5	4.5	6	5.5	1	0.9				
MIYAZAKI	40	43.5	2	2.2	79	86.0	6	6.5				
KAGOSHIMA	63	40.3	8	5.1	77	49.3	2	1.3				
MAY 1947	3201	45.7	234	3.3	1091	15.6	183	2.6				
APRIL 1947	2800	49.9	266	4.7	352	6.3	71	1.3				
MAY 1946	3320	59.2	207	3.7	1033	18.4	148	2.6				

May 1947 Report includes five (5) weeks.

April 1947 Report includes four (4) weeks.

May 1946 Report includes four (4) weeks.

Rate per 100,000 population per annum

## Monthly Report - 31 May 1947

Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Cases (N)	Cases (R)	Deaths (N)	Deaths (R)	Cases (N)	Cases (R)	Deaths (N)	Deaths (R)
HOKKAIDO	62	18.5	8	2.4	9	2.7	1	0.3
AOMORI	11	10.5	2	1.9	2	1.9	-	-
IWATE	9	7.7	2	1.7	2	1.7	-	-
MIYAGI	33	23.5	4	2.9	31	22.1	1	0.7
AKITA	22	19.2	1	0.9	1	0.9	-	-
YAMAGATA	27	21.7	7	5.6	15	12.1	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	34	18.5	4	2.2	6	3.3	2	1.1
IBARAKI	16	8.6	3	1.6	11	5.9	2	1.1
TOCHIGI	32	22.2	6	4.2	3	2.1	1	0.7
GUMMA	21	14.4	1	0.7	3	2.1	-	-
SAITAMA	37	19.0	2	1.0	3	1.5	-	-
CHIBA	25	13.0	1	0.5	7	3.6	-	-
TOKYO	155	38.6	9	2.2	65	16.2	2	0.5
KANAGAWA	70	36.1	12	6.2	14	7.2	-	-
NIIGATA	28	12.5	5	2.2	7	3.1	-	-
TOYAMA	28	31.3	2	2.2	8	8.9	-	-
ISHIKAWA	9	10.7	2	2.4	3	3.6	-	-
FUKUI	4	6.0	-	-	2	3.0	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	2.6	-	-	4	5.2	-	-
NAGANO	22	11.3	3	1.5	17	8.7	2	1.0
GIFU	27	19.5	8	5.8	15	10.8	-	-
SHIZUOKA	56	25.8	1	0.5	9	4.2	7	3.2
AICHI	42	15.0	7	2.5	7	2.5	-	-
MIE	194	147.5	8	6.1	6	4.6	-	-
SHIGA	7	8.8	1	1.3	1	1.3	-	-
KYOTO	31	19.9	4	2.6	10	6.4	-	-
OSAKA	42	14.7	6	2.1	10	3.5	1	0.4
HYOGO	34	12.5	5	1.8	-	-	1	0.4
NARA	11	15.4	1	1.4	2	2.8	-	-
WAKAYAMA	20	22.3	1	1.1	9	10.1	-	-
TOTTORI	14	26.2	1	1.9	6	11.2	-	-
SHIMANE	27	33.2	8	9.8	13	16.0	1	1.2
OKAYAMA	11	7.5	2	1.4	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	42	23.0	2	1.1	10	5.5	1	0.5
YAMAGUCHI	10	7.6	1	0.8	2	1.5	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	14	17.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	20	23.9	2	2.4	1	1.2	-	-
EHIME	17	12.8	2	1.5	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	46	60.1	5	6.5	1	1.3	-	-
FUKUOKA	26	9.3	4	1.4	5	1.8	-	-
SAGA	4	4.9	1	1.2	4	4.9	-	-
NAGASAKI	5	3.7	-	-	1	0.7	1	0.7
KUMAMOTO	7	4.5	1	0.6	4	2.6	-	-
OITA	4	3.6	-	-	3	2.7	-	-
MIYAZAKI	11	12.0	2	2.2	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	3	1.9	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
MAY 1947	1372	19.6	148	2.1	332	4.7	23	0.3
APRIL 1947	733	13.1	106	1.9	240	4.3	11	0.2
MAY 1946	3156	56.3	403	7.2	620	11.1	42	0.7

May 1947 report includes (5) weeks; April 1947 report includes (4) weeks;  
 May 1946 report includes (4) weeks.

Rates per 100,000 population per annum

Monthly  
Weekly Report (continued)  
Week ending 31 May 1947

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Cases Number	Rate	Deaths Number	Rate	Cases Number	Rate	Deaths Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	5	1.5	-	-	12	3.6	1	0
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
AKITA	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	5	4.0	2	1.6
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	2	1.1	-	-
IBARAKI	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	4	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	0.7	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	5	2.6	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	2	1.0	-	-
TOKYO	2	0.5	-	-	15	3.7	9	2.2
KANAGAWA	1	0.5	-	-	4	2.1	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	2	0.9	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	4	2.9	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	8	3.7	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	28	10.0	-	-
MIE	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	0.4	-	-	3	1.1	-	-
HYOGO	11	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	16	17.9	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	4	3.0	-	-	3	2.3	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	1.2	-	-	6	7.2	-	-
EHIME	10	7.6	2	1.5	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	22	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	1.2	-	-	1	1.2	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May 1947	88	1.3	2	0.03	105	1.5	12	0.2
April 1947	61	1.1	9	0.2	138	2.5	16	0.3
May 1946	1746	31.1	485	8.6	5298	94.5	587	10.5

May 1947 report includes five (5) weeks. April 1947 report includes four (4) weeks. May 1946 report includes four (4) weeks.

Rate per 100,000 population per annum.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
FIVE WEEK ENDING 31 MAY 1947

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Cases Number	Cases Rate	Deaths Number	Deaths Rate	Cases Number	Cases Rate	Deaths Number	Deaths Rate
HOKKAIDO	15	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	9	8.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	18	15.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	20	17.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	21	11.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	36	19.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	17	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	9	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	8	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	8	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	78	19.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	32	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	16	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	13	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	4	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	6	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	25	12.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	14	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	30	10.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	29	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	92	115.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	10	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	3	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	24	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	4	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	11	12.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	16	29.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	6	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	11	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	43	23.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	44	33.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	14	17.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	16	19.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	44	33.2	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	12	15.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	99	35.5	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
SAGA	41	49.9	1	1.2	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	27	19.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	43	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	48	43.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	29	31.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	23	14.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
May 1947	1074	15.3	3	0.04	0	0.0	0	0.0
Apr 1947	682	12.2	1	0.02	0	0.0	0	0.0
May 1946	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	0.04	0	0.0

May 1947 Report includes five (5) weeks.

April 1947 Report includes four (4) weeks.

May 1946 Report includes four (4) weeks.

Rates per 100,000 per annum.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
FIVE FOUR WEEKS ENDING 31 May 1947

PREFECTURE	SCARLET		FEVER		EPIDEMIC		MENINGITIS		JAP B		ENCEPHALITIS	
	Cases (N)	(R)	Deaths (N)	(R)	Cases (N)	(R)	Deaths (N)	(R)	Cases (N)	(R)	Deaths (N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	38	11.4	1	0.3	58	17.3	20	6.0	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	1.0	-	-	18	17.2	2	1.9	-	-	-	-
IWATE	6	5.1	1	0.9	2	1.7	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	15	10.7	-	-	14	10.0	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	15	13.1	9	7.8	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	5	4.0	-	-	17	13.7	8	6.4	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	10	5.4	-	-	36	19.6	5	2.7	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	20	10.7	-	-	25	13.4	9	4.8	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	8	5.5	-	-	4	2.8	2	1.4	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	10	6.8	-	-	6	4.1	2	1.4	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	4	2.1	-	-	6	3.1	3	1.5	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	4	2.1	-	-	7	3.6	3	1.6	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	68	17.0	2	0.5	85	21.2	59	14.7	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	15	7.7	-	-	15	7.7	5	2.6	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	0.4	-	-	9	4.0	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	2	2.2	-	-	3	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	8	9.5	3	3.6	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	3	4.5	-	-	1	1.5	1	1.5	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	7	9.2	-	-	3	3.9	3	3.9	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	14	7.2	-	-	4	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	1.4	-	-	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	79	36.5	-	-	19	8.8	3	1.4	-	-	-	-
AICHI	26	9.3	-	-	11	3.9	2	0.7	-	-	-	-
MIE	5	3.8	-	-	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	6	7.5	-	-	5	6.3	2	2.5	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	22	14.1	-	-	17	10.9	5	3.2	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	7	2.5	-	-	21	7.4	5	1.8	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	8	3.0	-	-	12	4.4	6	2.2	-	-	-	-
NARA	6	8.4	-	-	2	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	1.9	-	-	6	11.2	2	3.7	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	4	4.9	-	-	4	4.9	2	2.5	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	5	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	0.5	-	-	14	7.7	2	1.1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	0.8	-	-	9	6.8	3	2.3	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	2	2.5	2	2.5	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	1.2	1	0.2	8	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	4	3.0	-	-	2	1.5	3	2.3	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	3	3.9	2	2.6	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	1.1	-	-	10	3.6	8	2.9	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	7	5.1	6	4.4	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1.3	-	-	4	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	2	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	2.2	-	-	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	13	8.3	6	3.8	-	-	-	-
MAY 1947	416	5.9	5	0.1	511	7.3	196	2.8	-	-	-	-
APRIL 1947	210	3.7	6	0.1	613	10.9	179	3.2	-	-	-	-
MAY 1946	184	3.3	9	0.2	162	2.9	47	0.8	-	-	-	-

May 1947 Report includes five (5) weeks.

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May 1946 Report includes four (4) weeks.

Rate per 100,000 population per annum

Plague: 0